REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,821.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

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175

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander E.C. RUSSELL on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co,. Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangroie, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. PACHAMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS BY THEM.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

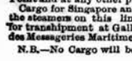
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA, Captain GEO. H. READ, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P., nominal, on the 13th June, and

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,1 Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,

Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

	FARES,
Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 525
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer

MANGROVE,

Captain GEORGE PEARSE, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 450

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(*p*) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st May.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(*p*) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	230	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Cargo for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
BANGALORE	2 63	500	Capt G.N. Hector,	26th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead,	23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT 21ST MAY.
THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,
2,700 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on Deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	„ 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Bunder.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel
"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet. Breadth 20 feet. Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 130 Tons. Engine power 35 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED SURVEYORS.—Apply at Office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway.

WANTED, two EXPERIENCED PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER Lower Sind District, Indus Valley State Railway, Kurrachee.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1877.

BYCULLA CLUB.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for SIX MONTHS, of TWO and FOUR-WHEELED CARRIAGES for the use of Members of the Club.

For particulars, apply to the Honorary Secretary.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

16th May 1877.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S
LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,
AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC CONTAINING
BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH,
FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN,
SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash	12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
Credit	14 „	2-0	3-8	8-8 „

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS,
PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN
AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash ..... Rs. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, MAY 18.

HAMLET! HAMLET!!

MR. JOHN MORRIS,
In his wonderful Protean Entertainment.

LITTLE ETTA,
In a new Impersonation.

THE INCOMPARABLE QUARTETTE,
MESSRS. NORVILLE,
NORMAN,
PERRELL AND
ARNOLD.

DAVE CARSON
IN NEW LOCAL HITS AND ORIGINAL "JOKATIVES."

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Overture ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Away, Away" ..... Dave Carson's Choir.
(*From "Masaniello."*)
Ballad—Golden Hours ..... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—Don't You Hear the Shanghai Crowing ..... „ Geo. Norville.
Serenade—When the Moon with Glory Brightens ..... „ J. B. Ferrell.
Ballad—Come like a Beautiful Dream ..... „ H. Norman.
Comic—Do-o-o-ant Pinch my Chumrah ..... Dave Carson.
Song—Don't Forget to Write ..... „ Geo. Norville.

FINALE TO PART FIRST,
THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

THE EMPRESS OF THE SALTATORIAL ART, LITTLE ETTA,
In her great Impersonation of
THE MERRY ROMP,
AS PERFORMED BY HER UPWARDS OF FIFTY NIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

ORPHEUS QUARTETTE,
"THE SOLDIER'S LOVE."
MESSRS. NORVILLE, NORMAN, FERRELL, AND ARNOLD.

MEMORIES OF FATHERLAND;
OR
THE PRUSSIAN BLACK,
DAVE CARSON.

CAVATINA ..... Robert Le Diable.
MRS. DAVE CARSON.

To be followed by
MR. JOHN MORRIS
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, Incomprehensible to the beholder, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,
Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the Audience.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a Laughable and Original Sketch, entitled

HAMLET;
OR, THE DARK ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Hamlet ..... Dave Carson.
Queen ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.
Polonius ..... „ J. B. Ferrell.
Ghost ..... „ J. E. Arnold.

Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance, "COME DOWN WITH THE BRASS TACKS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1
Children in Arms ..... Rs. 0

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Tramcars, Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at the Doors. Price Re. 1, Original Price Rs. 2.

TO BE LET, a completely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, on one of the best situation. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No, 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A comfortable BUNGALOW at Cumballa Hill, with four Bed and Bath Rooms, a large Drawing Room, and a very large Dining Room, large Compound laid out with neat and valuable Garden, Water laid on. The whole house could be Repapered and Repainted and Rematted by the Lessor, according to the choice of the incoming tenant. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 19th day of May 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1, Ash Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was proposed and unanimously carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 1st day of May 1877, viz :—

"That the Board of Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to increase the present capital of the Company of Rupees six lakhs to Rupees nine lakhs by the issue of 1,000 new shares, each of the amount and value of Rs. 300, and that the Directors be at liberty to issue such new shares by allotment to any member, or by sale at such time, to such person, and in such manner as in their absolute discretion they may deem expedient. If any dividend shall be declared payable by the Company out of the profits of any period in the course of which any such new shares shall have been issued, the person or persons holding such new shares shall be entitled only to such portion of such dividend as shall be proportionate to the portion of such period during which he shall have held such new share or shares.—Dated this 11th day of May 1877.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Secretary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 272 of 1877.

KHIMCHUND LALBHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Simpee Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

JETTAJEE ROOPAJEE and LOOMBAJEE ROOPAJEE, of Bombay, Marwaree Inhabitants, carrying on business as Old Hummoman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the Name and Firm of ROOPAJEE RAMJEE ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Twenty seventh day of April 1877, it was ordered that the first Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three, Anna One and Pies Eleven, for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit with taxed; and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment AND WHEREAS by an attachment dated the 11th day of April 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the HONORABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 10th day of April 1877, the following MOVEABLE PROPERTY was attached, namely :—Twenty-eight Black Sarries Six Mookta in a Box, Twelve Dig jees, Eighty-six Pieces Muscoloums, Twenty-two Pieces Madapollams large size, One Shawl, Two Boxes contents unknown (sealed), One Clock, Nine Globe Lamps, One Blackwood Box, Twelve Packages Red Powder, One Brass Lamp with Chandeliers, One Iron Safe (sealed) contents unknown, Seven Pictures, Ninety Packages Dying-powder, Seven Copper Pots, Ten Brass Pots, Two Sandalwood Boxes, One small Lot of Firewood, Three Beddings with Pillows and One Lot of Sundries towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, at 12 o'clock Noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Moveable Property issued on the 23rd day of April 1877 in the above suit will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises in Hunnooman Lane, outside the Fort, the abovementioned Moveable Property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the Right, Title, and Interest of the Defendant, Jettajee Roopajee, in the property above specified,

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, May 1877.
KHIMCHUND LALBHOY,
The Plaintiff in Person.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT. None need apply but one who has served in a Mill. Address "C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS in the Fort for a GENTLEMAN in a PRIVATE FAMILY. Apply "Z.," Office of *Gazette*.

LEIBEG'S Extract of Meat, Russian Caviare, Black-wall Whitebait and other Oilmanstores always in stock. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, TWO PIANOS—1st, by Collard and Collard, nearly new, Patent Square; 2nd, TRICORD SEMIGRAND, strong, by BAUER, Strasburg. To be seen at Mr. HOWELL'S, 44, Nesbitt Lane, Byculla.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermome&cters,.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	8	0
„ Exshaw's No. 1	„	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts „	9	8	0
„ „	pints „	6	8	0
„ Medoc	quarts „	11	0	0
„ „	pints „	7	0	0
„ St. Estephe	quarts „	13	0	0
„ „	pints „	8	0	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	„	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APPOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

Comfortable and Easy Fitting

SHIRTS
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH & CO. have just landed their NEW STOCK of French Printed Cambrics, Oxford Cloth, Silk and Wool and Wove Flannels.

Patterns forwarded to any part of the East Post FREE.

	Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing ..... Six for	36	0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour ..... Six for	30	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt ..... Six for	22	8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing ..... Six for	28	0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above ..... Six for	22	8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain coloured Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ..... Six for	52	0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk ..... Six for	52	0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts ..... From	7	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing: the genuine material	10	0
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6	8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	14	0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel	18	8
Best Spun Silk	25	0

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS.
With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

	Rs.	a.
Pall Pall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up)	6	8
The Dux, Harford (Stand up, Turned Corner)	6	8
The Mil tary Special Mess Collar	6	8
Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6	8
The West-End... { Made with neat Cambric Tie attached } for wear with Wool Shirts	7	0
The Dux	7	8
Best Linen Cuffs False)	12	0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best quality Black Silk	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt	12	8

FELT HAT.
FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown	9	8
The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby," do. do. do.	9	8
The "Edinburgh," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Black Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brow do. do.	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	8	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva" Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring, Brim, High Round Crown	9	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Blak Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crow	8	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	9	8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Blak and Drab, Soft Felt throughout a good Travelling Hat	8	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5	0
Tweed Turbans, do. do.	3	8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	5	0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5	0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7	8
Do. Caps (Ear Flaps)	8	8
Scotch Caps, Glengarry, Lined Silk	5	8
Clerical, Best Black Felt, wide Brims	8	8
The Terai, now so much worn	18	8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Cork on Felt, covered White Drill	15	8
Extra Quality Cork on Felt, covered White Duck, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	15	8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	15	8
Cork or Felt Helmets covered Tan Flax, a splendid protection	15	8

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent easy Inner Band with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	20	0
Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	13	8
Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy inner Band; a splendid protection	18	8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated	13	8
The "Princess," Fine Drab Felt, very wide brim, same width all round, well ventilated	15	8
The "Beatrice," Fine Drab Felt, wide brim, a pretty shape	13	8
The "Gainsboro," Fine Drab Felt, the latest novelty, Turn up at the side, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Alexander," Drab Felt, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Lawn," Ladies' Black Felt, Stiff Round Crown, very narrow brim. The latest shape	9	8
The "Lawn," Ladies' Fine Drab, Stiff Round Crown, very narrow brim. The latest shape	9	8
The Terai, soft throughout	18	8

PITH HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

Best Calcutta Manufacture Ladies' and Children's	5	0
Gents' Shooting, with straight brims in front, extra thickness for Jungle use	6	
The "Western" Boys' Stiff Black Felt Hat, Round Crown	7	8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH MAY 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday maintained the previous day's advance to 93⅞, but French Rentes in the morning declined from 102½ to 102⅜, and later in the day to 102½, owing doubtless to the resignation of the French Ministry, of which we have advice this afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed dull, sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, nor have we heard of any alteration in arrivals which are still very difficult of sale. Piece Goods in Manchester are unchanged, and there is no difference in the position generally, if we except the comparatively heavy arrivals into Liverpool—62,000 bales in six days as against sales of only 34,000 bales in the same time.

Yesterday's telegram from New York still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents, but August shipment has receded from 11 1-16 to 11 cents. per lb.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875
This week.	Last week.		
Wednesday's Receipts	2,000	2,000	2,800	3,000
Five days' do. ...	11,000	13,000	14,500	13,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,855,000 ...	3,983,000	3,360,000

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £3 per ton in Copper Braziers and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow, other things unchanged.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is quoted ½ per cent. lower in Fours-and-a-half and Fives-and-a-half since Saturday. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 8-13/16d. against 1s 8-15/16d. per rupee.

At the usual weekly biddings in London yesterday for the Secretary of State's drafts on India £265,000 were offered and allotted as follows:—£215,000 to Calcutta and £50,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 9·06d.; tenders on both places at 1s. 9d. receiving in full. By telegraphic transfer applications received 6 per cent. As compared with last week's biddings these rates show a decline of 1/16d. per rupee, but Silver remains at 54⅜ per oz. in London, and there has been no visible effect on STERLING EXCHANGES here, the continued tightness of money in Calcutta preventing the easier influences at work on this side from exercising their full effect. Private Bills are as scarce as ever, and everything points to a rapid close of our export season, but until Calcutta obtains relief we cannot look for exchange giving way materially. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3/4	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9⅝	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 7-16 to 1/2d.	"

On Calcutta there is less enquiry for demand bills, and the quotation has receded to ¼ premium. For 60 days sight we still quote 1¼ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not active. We still call Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97; Five-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

THE SHARE MARKET is firm, although transactions continue comparatively limited. Banks are unchanged as also Land Companies, and in Press Shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular. Alliance have advanced Rs. 30, Sassoons Rs. 10, Great Easterns and Madras United Rs. 5, while Khandesh Spinning have declined Rs. 45 and Hindoostan Rs. 10, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 lower.

COTTON to-day has been quiet, but firm at previous prices. The Mills continue steady buyers of half-pressed Dholleras descriptions at rates considerably above what exporters can afford to pay, and the market is thus maintained at a level of 3/16d. to ¼d. over Liverpool currencies. The higher grades of all descriptions are becoming extremely scarce, and quite fancy prices have been paid for small lots, Good Bhownuggur, for instance, having been bought to-day at Rs. 182½ per candy full-pressed. The receipts yesterday were 14,516 bales, making a total of 48,198 bales for the six days. We quote:—

F. G. F. Omra.	Ready.....	Rs. 173	per candy f. p.
G. F. do.	"	168	" "
Good Dholleras	"	182	" "
F. G. F. do.	"	173	" "
G. F. do.	do.	168	" "

WHEAT is steady owing to small stocks, and White Pessy commands Rs. 40 per candy, although the Home markets have been easier of late. LINSEED is quieter at a decline of As. 2, the quotation being now Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, the turn steadier, although rates are unaltered—say, £1-17-6 by steamer and £2 to £2-1-3 by Iron sailing ships for Liverpool. For Trieste and Venice rates have been offering by steamer to-day at £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. The demand, both from first hands and the bazaar, is quite of a retail character, and prices show no alteration.

COALS are quiet at yesterday's prices. Sellers but no buyers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 19½, and of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside, to arrive, via Cape.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	695
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SIRACCO, 233 tons, Captain G. McBain, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP FRANK CARR ILL, 1,489 tons, Captain Prendergaste, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Cardiff (December 8th), brought a cargo of 2,190 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr G. Atkins.

THE SHIP LANARKSHIRE, 796, tons, Captain J Wilkie arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, (January 11th), with a cargo of 1,230 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. PERSEVERE, 1,526 tons, Captain J. James, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. Major R. Thornton, Capt. C. Thornhill, Revd C. Fagan and servant, and Mr. E. P. Metcalfe.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut, Johnstone, 83rd Regt., Mr. and Mrs. P. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Goolamally Suchoo, daughter and four children, Mr. Eduljee Muncherjee, Mrs. Whitehead, and forty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. P. Pollock, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Tellicherry.—Mr. D. Ross. For Vingorla.—Mr. C. Clarke and servant, and Rao Sahib Madhowrao Waryen Shingwker. For Madras.—Messrs E. N. and J. D. Freitas. For different ports.—Thirteen deck passengers.

THE S. S GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 20th), via the Suez Canal, with Mr. W. L. Hudson and servant as passengers, and the following cargo:—423 packages piece goods, and 200 bales twist, 18 packages paints, 2,908 bundles iron, 1,472 bundles iron hoops, 6 packages steell iron, 27 packages wire, 25 packages brandy, 10 cases thread, 100 drum sail, 36 packages earthenware, 6,512 bars iron, 95 packages iron, 387 boxes tin plates, 2,039 kegs spelter, 100 kegs lead-ore, 1,100 tons coals, 27 packages paper, 50 packages coal tar, 214 packages nails, 125 kegs lead, 100 boxes green copperas, 200 packages bottles, 150 kegs red lead, and 40 cases slates. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Guy Mannering (s).	Mann	Liverpool, April 2⁰.
	Vingorla (s).....	Gray	Kurrachee, May 14.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Vingorla, May 13.
	Lanarkshire	Wilkie	Shields, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	General Domville..	Santon	Havre.
	India (s)	Pollock	Coast and Calcutta.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pembroke (s)	James	Liverpool.

The barque Saracco, McBain, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Australia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Bangalore, to Australia, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
13	Legislator (s)	Burley	Liverpool, Apr 7.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis.....	Bombay, Apr 2.
	Bokhara (s).....	Liddell.....	Southampton, Apr 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
13	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	Ranee	.....	.....
	Belpore	.....	.....
	Ivanhoe	.....	.....
	Hospodar	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Bokhara—Mrs Cornish, Mr T Scott, Mr R Von Golds'ein, Mr DeBrabrand, Mr R Campbell, Mr H R Hanley, Mrs Galloway, Mr and Mrs Penman, and Sub-Lieut. Rogers.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—38 packages paints, Heptoola Saik Adam and Co.
Branksome Hall s—105 bundles sheet iron, Hassumally Lallmeya; 2 hogsheads potwine, Dhanjeebhoy Cowasjee; 520 bundles iron sheets, Jairamund Chellaram; 5 packages hardware, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Zante s—1,165 bundles iron nails and 373 bundles iron sheets, Tyabally Esmailly.
European s—125 kegs iron nails, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Barbery s—5 cases hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 2 hogsheads and 10 cases portwine, Dossabhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—15 cases champagne, C Bounevialle and Co.
Branksome Hall s—6 cases cotton ball thread, Abdool H Mohomedally.
Venetia s—19 boxes bar silver, value of Rs 50,000, The Agra Bank; 94 boxes bar silver, value of Rs. 2,60,000, The Oriental Bank; 256 boxes bar silver, value of Rs. 7,00,000 C Bank of I A and China.
Mirzapore s—13 cases sherrywine, C Bounevialle and Co.
Surat s—1 case hardware and 1 case soap, Esmail Abdool Rayman; 2 cases cheese, Hormusjee Pestonjee and son; 2 cases hams and bacon, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 800 blocks asphalte, and 10 barrels bitumen, Benn, Ashley and Co; 6 casks portwine, P Nowrojee and Co; 2 casks white zinc paint, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 525 bundles nails, Tricom Jewa; 5 bales printing papers, G Claridge and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—16 cases hock, C Bounevialle and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

Sumatra s—9 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Australia s—189 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons'

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Frederick—15 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 5 bales cotton, Ookerda Poonsee.
Victoria Cross—200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidas; 400 bales cotton, Nowrowjee Manockjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolcdass.
Astronome Hall—100 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyall; 164 bales cotton, Veerjee Honeraj; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
T Macleilan—400 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co; 40 bales cotton, A C Tyady and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peal Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon, and Co.
Mangrove s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Rajpoot—37 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 51 bales wool, Heeramund Kheldass.
Branksome Hall—100 bales hemp and 98¾ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 240 cwts myrabollams, Dayal Jairaz.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—5 bales carpets, Mahamed Cassum; 5 bales hides Cumarally Jewajee 5 bundles hides and 2 cases fishmaws, Nensseebhoy Gangjee; 26 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mohamed; 11 bales hides, Kurumally Hajeebhoy; 6 bales hides, Surrally Darrah; 24 bales skins and 23 bale hides F M C A Sallay and Co; 1,758 cwts rape seed, W Nicol and Co; 11 bales hides, Cassum Abdool Reman; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 26 bales hides, R Moojee; 4 bales skins, M H Hasam; 26 bales hides, Remtoola Goolamhoosein.
Carnatic—175 cases oilbeans, Ebrass Hasam.
County of Sutherland—136 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 12 cases rosa oil, Dawoodbhoy Hasam.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kilkerran—14,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Denny—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Booth—1,150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Lisgar—196 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
City of Boston—205 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co.
Akenganan—220 cwts B horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Surat s—50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Carrie Clark—400 bales cotton, Vinay and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cyrene—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Zobrah—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
India s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Memfi s—18 cwts sandalwood, 7 cwts china roots and 44 cwts vermilion, M M Misree.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

India s—10 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lucknedass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
1696 County of Sutherland (s), Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
3141 Surat (s), Burr—Mails, 21st May.
1728 Venetia (s), Ferrin —Mails 1st June.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W and A Graham and Co.
1395 Mangrove (s), Pearce—Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1015 Eden Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague—Wallace & Co.
1274 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1826 Carrie Clark, Storrar—Vinay & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Cosby—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes—Vinay & Co.
1139 Marathan, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

679 Antofagasta, Halliday—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

690 Sarah Scott, Estall—Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

248 Booth, Williams—Knoop & Co.
906 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1198 Cartvale, Hoge—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1021 Carnegie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co,

FOR FALMOUTH.

592 Cyrene, Turnbull—W Nicol & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

708 Argyleshire, Laird—N Manockjee & Co.
1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
422 Zohrah, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

991 Alnwick Castle (s), Freeman—Ralli Brothers.

FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

1309 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1319 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

233 Siracco, McBain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1351 Memfi (s), Dendich—A. Lloyds and Co.
1137 Tebe (s), Sopuranich, A, Lloyds & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1135 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 8th June.
2602 Shiva (s), Lee—Mails, 28th May.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1391 Australia (s), Bozzani—C, Grondona.
928 India (s), Giuseppe, C Grondona.

FOR RANGOON.

1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

67 Sullamutty, Nacoda.

FOR GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

676 Estapona (s), Hubbuck—The Captain.
NOT FIXED.
1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
978 Arisdne, Bilton—W. Nicol & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies.
1226 Blona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1255 Dominion, Jones—The Castle.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1459 Frank Carvill, Pridergast—Mr G Atkins.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann.
130 Hercules (s), Aden.
1117 Helmcroft, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—M. Nusserwanjee.
635 Jelomar, Davies—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1999 Lalla, Vance.
796 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1358 Mornington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
446 Mula (s) Doert.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1067 Presnitz (s), Armstrong—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
1242 South Minster, McCee—The Captain.
1499 Stockbridge, Lang—Soares & Co.
1913 Serica, Mathews—The Captain.
64 Shah Jehan, Harwood—E. A. Noor Mahomed.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arabe, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
930 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
254 Seagull (s), Vanse.
464 Tenzer, Wodehouse.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—(Flagship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, May 18th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·759
Temperature of the Air.....	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·2
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	80·9
General Direction of wind ....WNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	245

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Rennick, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Seton, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.
McMeminey, Capt, Bengal Unattached List, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Chambers, Lieut Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Seton, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, to Simla.
Johnstone, Lieut, Bombay 83rd, Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, May 16, 1877.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars—Lieut Col R A Blundell, to remain in England, to 6th May, on medical certificate.
15th Foot—Paymaster (Hony Maj) F T O Hobson in extension from 7th to 13th Feb, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
56th Foot—Capt H H Kelly, Commandant Ghigree Sanitarium, to Bombay from 18th May to 18th July, to study the native languages.
66th Foot—Lieut H S Hassard to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—
16th N I, Lieut Col T W W Pierce, second in command 10th N I, to officiate as Commandant, vice Col Cubbon on furlough.
The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts will attend the long course of Instruction which will commence at Poona on the 12th June next and are directed to report themselves to Maj Partington, the Chief Instructor, by that date. Officers from Out-stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense.—
Staff Corps—Lieut W S Burrell; 15th Foot W St L Chase and G H M Conran; 17th Foot, W N Justice, W D Gordon, C A Roberts, and G D Carleton; 56th Foot, C E W Hannan, F T Brown, T P Geoghegan and D T Cruickshank; 68th Foot, H Good and W H Seymour.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(Bombay Government Gazette, May 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed 'twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified: Lieut W J Morse, 25 h April 1877.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col J Worgan, R A, Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines.
Capt W L Rankine, Adjt, 34th Regt Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.
The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868: Conductor J O'Brien.
The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Dept consequent on Lieut Col Willoughby being appointed Depy Comsy Genl, to have effect from 21st inst:—
Lieut Col E L'Estrange, Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Asst Comsy Genl, first class.
Lieut Col A Phelps, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to be Asst Comsy Genl, second class.
Maj H R M VanHeythuysen, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class, continuing to act as Asst Comsy Genl, first class.
Maj C Swinhoe, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class, continuing to act as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class.
Maj T W Sanders, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Sub Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Sub Asst Comsy Genl first class.
Lieut G C Dobbs, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, third class, to be Sub Asst Comsy Genl, second class, continuing to act as Sub Asst Comsy Genl, first class.
Lieut H S A Fuller to be Sub Asst Comsy Genl, third class, on probation, to fill at vacancy, continuing to act as Sub Asst Comsy Genl, second class
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from date of departure, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col S B Miles, Political Agent at Consul at Muskat.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, Surgeon-Major Fordyce Baker, M D, Bengal Establishment, in accordance with the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col J R Maunsell, R E, Ex Engr, Northern Konkan.
The following promotions in the undermentioned Depts are made, with effect from the 2nd May 1877, in succession to Depy Comsary (Hony Capt) G F Hazelgrove, retired:—
Permanent—Asst Comsary (Actg Depy Asst Comsy) Patrick Walsh to be Depy Commr Depy Asst Comsy (Actg Asst Comsy) David Vin to be Asst Comsy; Condr (Actg Depy Asst Comsy) Charles McMillan to be Depy Asst Comsary; Sub-Condr Frederick Charles Somers, Supernumerary (Asst Overseer Accoutrement Branch, Grand Arsenal) and John Mitchel Keane to be Conductors; and Maga ine Serjt (Actg Sub-Condr) William Gillingham to be Sub-Condr. Temporary Asst Comsy George Judd to be Actg Depy Comsy; Depy Asst Comsy Henry Sutton to be Actg Asst Comsy; Condr John Bingham to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy; Sub-Condr Samuel Sparrow to be Actg Condr; and Magazine Serjt Charles Fetcher to be Actg Sub-Condr.
The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of state to return to duty:—Maj H C B Tanner, S C, and Capt M J Macartney, R E.
The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col H Shewell, S C, 6 months, medical certificate; and Maj-Genl J A Ballard, C B, R E, 6 months, medical certificate.
With reference to G O N 367 dated 10th May, Col W B Hatch, R A, Supt, Gun Carriage Agency, is appointed to act as Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines during the absence of Col Worgan or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder and Surveyor to the Port, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-eight days.
Mr Rustomjee Ardaseer, Asst Master Builder, will act as Master Builder and Surveyor to the Port during Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy's absence.
Mr A R Raitt, late first officer in charge of the Indian Govt Steamer Comet, is removed from the service of Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon Mr Justice West, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of leave until the 19 h inst, and has been permitted to return to his duty within the period of his leave.
The Revd C T Fagan, M A, Bengal Ecclesiastical Estbt, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.
Rao Sahib Shobhram Ramchandra Mandlik, Head Karkun of Kotri, in the Dist of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class in the Dist of Kurrachee.
Munshi Tulsidas walad Manamal Nariani, Head Munshi to the Makhtyarkar of Tatta, in the Dist of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the Dist of Kurrachee.
Maj W Bell, Bgde Maj at Deesa, is appointed to be a Special Mag within the limits of the Deesa Cantonment for the disposal of such civil cases as may be referred to him by the Political Supt, and he is invested with the powers of a Mag of the first class.
Mr. Thomas Mills is appointed as a temporary measure, to act as Deputy Comsar of Police, Bombay, from the 7th inst.
Azam Gopal Jagannath, Acting First Karkun of Taluka Shahapur, in the Dist of Tanna, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the Dist of Tanna.
Mr A D Carey is directed to rejoin his appointment in the Salt Dept.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R E Candy, Acting Extra First Asst Collr at Ahmednagar, to be Actg First Asst Collr at Ahmednagar—Mr G C Whitworth to be Actg First Asst Collr at Kaira temporarily.
Mr G Gladstone Turner, C S, is allowed one year's leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 10th April last.
Mr A P Young, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to accept the appointment of Dist Collr at Shikarpore.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G A Barnett to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice the Hon Donald Graham, resigned.
The services of Maj A R Seton, R E, Ex Engr, Poona Dists, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the F W Depts.
As a temporary arrangement, and during Maj Seton's absence Capt M J Macartney R E, is appointed Actg Ex Engr, Poona Dists Khandesh and Sholapur Districts, vice Capt Bramley Asst Engr, first grade, from the 8th April vice Mr Brereton, proceeded on furlough.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 27th April 1877.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut W J Galway to be Capt, vice A J Hooper, made Supernumerary, upon appointment as Adjt to the Royal Anglesea Militia Engrs, dated 1st April 1877.
Lieut W H Haydon to be Capt, vice Sir A W Mackworth, Bart, made Supernumerary, upon appointment as Adjt of the Monmouth Militia Engrs, dated 1st April 1877.
Lieut J G Hall to be Capt, vice K G Pye, deceased, dated 9th April 1877.

BREVET.

Col R M Laffan, Royal Engrs, to have the rank of Brigr Genl while serving in command of the Troops in Bermuda, dated 27th April 1877.
Lieut-Col G E L Walker, Royal Engrs, having completed the qualifying service, to be Col, dated 12th April 1877.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 24th April 1877.

Staff Surgn F A Brice has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg seniority of the 31st March 1877.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DENSO—May 17th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Max Denso, Esq., of a son.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—The report will, no doubt, shortly be made public, when the truth or otherwise of the allegations will be known.

IGNORAMUS writes:—"At a *table d'hote* the other evening, a gentleman, evidently well acquainted with his subject, was holding forth expansively on the 'intricate DIPLOMACY of Russia. Could he have been alluding to the fallow candles exported from that country?"

ALPHA writes to us as follows:—"It will be recollected that previous to his departure from England, Bishop Mylne appealed to the English public for aid in the cause of missions in his diocese. I now learn that his call has been partly responded to by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; for, at the monthly Board of that Society, held a few days prior to the departure of the last English mail, it was unanimously agreed to make a grant to the Bishop of Bombay towards the expenses of maintaining a branch of the Wantage Sisterhood for mission work in his diocese. Nine sisters are prepared to come out."

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

IT is the fact, as stated in a letter we published yesterday, that the Government of India has rejected Sir T. Madhava Rao's offer to lend money for the construction of 80 miles of the Ahmedabad to Ajmere railway on the standard gauge. The Government prefers to construct this line at its own expense; but it has been intimated to the Minister of the Baroda State that he may invest as many lakhs as he likes in the new loan opened by the Government of India, and he has responded to this call with alacrity. We believe it is now unlikely that any part of the loan to be raised in India this year will be offered to the public, as other Native Princes besides the ruler of the Baroda State have suddenly and conveniently discovered that they owe all their prosperity to British rule, and that they cannot show their gratitude in any better way than by subscribing largely out of their accumulated wealth to a loan raised by the Government of India for the improvement of the country.

MOST of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have received with astonishing equanimity the information that Lord Salisbury agrees with Lord Lytton in thinking it necessary for the Government of India to trample upon the independence of Courts of Justice in this country, in order to secure for "the more helpless classes under its rule" that protection against brutal ill-treatment by persons belonging to the ruling race which the sympathy of Anglo-Indian judges with their fellow-countrymen leads them too often to refuse. Disregarding altogether the dangerous principle involved in the assumption of the Secretary of State, that a gratuitous and scandalous libel on the character of the Anglo-Indian community affords a sufficient justification for depriving that community of its right to an independent administration of justice, our contemporaries seem to have no other anxiety than to outdo one another in praising Lord Lytton for having graciously remitted two months of the year of expiation to which he had condemned Mr. Leeds for daring to use, according to the best of his judgment, the discretion vested in him as a magistrate. We regret that we can take no share in the pouring forth of these thanksgivings. The despatches of the Secretary of State relating to the Fuller case have excited in our mind feelings of the deepest indignation and alarm, which leave no room for gratitude to a Viceroy who, in his joy at having triumphed over the law, condescends to pardon the first victim of his false sentiment and love of arbitrary power. To show the full effect of Lord Salisbury's decree, we must, at the risk of being found wearisome, recapitulate the facts of the case. Mr. Fuller struck in the face with his open hand and pulled by the hair a syce who had neglected his duty. The syce fell down, then got up and ran for two hundred yards, when he fell down again and died. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was rupture of the spleen, "which very slight violence, either from a blow "or a fall, would be sufficient to cause, in consequence of the morbid enlargement of that "organ." Mr. Leeds, the Magistrate, to whom Mr. Fuller at once reported the occurrence, found him guilty of "voluntarily causing what "distinctly amounts to hurt," and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30—the amount to be given to the syce's widow—or in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment. The native press of course immediately pounced upon this decision and informed the people that the price set by the law on the life of a native killed by an Englishman was only Rs. 30. These remarks attracted the notice of Lord Northbrook, who directed that inquiries should be made. The Local Government of the North-West Provinces, to whom, as the offence had been committed at Agra, the matter was referred, applied privately and informally to the Judges of the High Court at Allahabad for their opinion on the adequacy of the sentence. Now, the Judges seem to us to have made a great mistake in paying the slightest attention to such an application. If the Government was dissatisfied with the sentence, it could "move the Court through its law "officers to call for the proceedings, and, if "necessary, to correct them in revision," and Judges ought to be especially careful to stand on their dignity, which cannot be separated from the public welfare, in this matter, and not to be drawn aside into demi-official correspondence with the Executive Government on cases which should only be discussed in open Court. The Allahabad Judges, however, incautiously gave it as their opinion that "the "sentence, though perhaps lighter than the "High Court would have been disposed to "inflict under the circumstances, was not "specially open to objection." By the time this answer was sent in Lord Lytton had succeeded Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of India, and the Fuller case was at once seized by him to be used as a stepping-stone to fame. Was not the love of humanity the strongest passion in his bosom, and had

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S INSPECTION OF THE KURRACHEE HARBOUR WORKS.

KURRACHEE, MAY 17.

After visiting the chief places of local interest in Kurrachee, Sir Richard Temple left for Hyderabad at midnight on Tuesday, spending yesterday there, and returning to Kurrachee this morning. This afternoon, His Excellency will make a thorough investigation of the harbour works, which he is already disposed to regard as entirely successful. He thinks, however, that it is unfortunate Kurrachee harbour is not fortified, and considering its rising importance, probably a scheme will be prepared to construct a battery on Manora point, overlooking the harbour.

Rumours are abroad here, that the Khan of Khelat has been murdered by his son.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ATTACK ON SOUKOUM KALEH.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Russian official despatches state that five Turkish ironclads have bombarded the town of Soukoum Kaleh on the Black Sea, and that an attempt was made to land a Turkish force, which, however, failed, with a loss of many killed on the side of the Turks.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT BATOUM CONFIRMED.

The repulse of the Russians near Batoum on the 11th inst. with heavy loss is substantially confirmed.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 16, NOON.

The negotiations for the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France are virtually suspended, the French Ministry feeling unable to press the Chamber of Deputies for an extension of Free Trade, unless England reduces the import duty on cheap wines.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MAY 16, EVENING.

Marshal MacMahon in a peremptory letter to the Assembly having complained that M. Jules Simon had not defended the Conservative Press Laws which the Chamber of Deputies repealed on Tuesday, the Ministry has resigned. Rumours are current that Marshal MacMahon has a leaning towards the Conservative party. Much excitement prevails in Paris in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 17.

The resignation of the French Ministry has been accepted.

French Rentes are depressed owing to the political uneasiness which exists here.

LATEST RESPECTING THE DOBRUDSCHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 17.

The statement that a Russian division had crossed the Danube and entered the Dobrudscha is entirely without confirmation yet.

CAPTURE OF SOUKOUM KALEH BY THE CIRCASSIANS.

Turkish official despatches state that the town of Soukoum Kaleh has been captured by the Circassians who revolted, massacred the garrison, and burned the town.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The operations on the Danube are still confined to Artillery fighting.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Advices received here state that the Russian fleet has sailed from America under sealed orders.

LONDON, MAY 16, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 5/8d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8 13/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¼
5½ per cent. do.	87½

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	102½.
Bar Silver.....	54⅜.

Arrivals.—Scio and Emma Lawson.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

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WE hear that the telegraph line through the Bolan Pass is finished, and that the office at Quetta is opened for messages.

THE two Courts of Enquiry of H. M.'s 43rd Regiment still drag their weary length along at Bellary. It is said that the matter is look more favourable for Major Crozier than they did.

THE weather in Madras has been very sultry the last two days, and there are not wanting some indications that a storm is brewing. The sea is smooth and the surf high, and there are thick leaden-looking clouds out at sea. The aneroid barometer, however, does not go down. The thermometer in our office (*Mail*) stood at about 88° to-day.

THE case in which Mr. Palit, Barrister, was fined one hundred rupees for contempt of Court by Mr. Pellew, the Magistrate of Howrah, has been heard before the High Court, Calcutta, by the Chief Justice and Justices Markby and Prinsep. Mr. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer, appeared for Mr. Pellew, and expressing that gentleman's regret at his having inflicted such a sentence in the heat of the moment, the sentence was quashed and the fine ordered to be remitted.

CAPTAIN BURNABY reports that the condition of the Turkish forces in Asia is far from satisfactory to those who hope that the Crescent will hold its own against the Cross. The troops are raw levies, and the officers are but little superior to their men. It is suggested, that a few hundred English officers should go out to command these troops, but to this the authorities of the War Office, who forbade any English officers serving even as newspaper correspondents during the Franco-German war, would hardly consent.

A FEW days ago we (*Indian Daily News*) noticed the yearly report of the Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and drew attention to the very encouraging and prosperous position the Bank has now secured. By the P. and O. steamer Khedive, which sailed from Calcutta on the 15th inst., the Calcutta Manager of the Chartered Bank, Mr. J. Simpson, proceeded to England on twelve months' furlough. From all we hear, very much of the Bank's success, in Calcutta, is due to the unvarying courtesy and kindness with which all who have dealings with the Bank have at all times been treated by Mr. Simpson.

A LATE publication, entitled "A Trip to Jerusalem and Cruise in Syria," by a midshipman of the Royal Navy now in Holy Orders, has the following somewhat peculiar preface or address to "The Reader" inscribed on a fly-leaf:—"You will find," predicts the author, "the style of this book different to any you have yet read on the Holy Land. Should you derive any benefit from its pages, you are asked to buy a copy for lending, so that perchance others may receive benefit too. The book was written *under very trying circumstances, and had it not been for the special help of Almighty God, it would never have been offered to the public.*"

Truth:—Every effort is being made to localise the war in the East. Should the Russian troops be successful in Europe, they will stop short at the Balkan range, and Bulgaria will be organised under a separate administration. A junction will be effected with the Montenegrins, and Bosnia will be occupied by Austria. Peace will then be proposed upon the following conditions:—1. That Bulgaria be handed over to Roumania, and thus a State under German rule, occupying both shores of the Danube, with a shore line on the Black Sea, will be established. 2. That the Herzegovina and a portion of Bosnia be annexed to Montenegro. 3. That Russia receive an accession of territory from Moldavia and the port of Batum, on the Black Sea; and Austria an accession of territory from Bosnia. If these terms be rejected, a further advance of the Russian armies will take place to force the Turks to raise the blockade of the Russian ports in the Black Sea.

A CURIOUS tale comes from New York. On the arrival of the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Frisia, at Hoboken, on the 23rd of March, with 272 passengers on board, a small cask was discharged from her hold, which bore "Wein" conspicuously marked on one head, and underneath the words "Mr. Jacob Frech, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, Indiana, North America." It remained on the quay for several days till the guager came to try it, when the official's rod came in contact with something that offered stronger resistance than liquid might be expected to present, and the suspected contraband cask was submitted to official examination. When what wine there was in the cask, small in quantity and of most miserable quality, had been removed, the examiners found what the New York paper describes as causing to be seen "more white faces about that cask than there have been about any similar cask in the public stores for an age." In the centre of the cask, and held in position by thick wire bracings, was an hermetically sealed can about 11½ inches long and 10 inches wide, which, on being opened, was found to contain fuses, glycerine, and a number of dynamite cartridges. From the careful manner in which the can was secured from striking against the cask, it is supposed that the object of the shipper was not to cause a blow up, but merely to evade the law by transmitting dynamite to a friend, to be used for blasting purposes. Since the attempt of Thomas to sink the Mosel, dynamite is not allowed to be carried in any shape by passenger ships across the ocean. The cask and can were destroyed, and the dangerous cartridges were safely submerged at the bottom of the North River.

Truth:—"Before leaving Paris for Russia, General Tchernaieff was very communicative. He confided to his French friends that he had been selected by the Czar and the military authorities to raise a foreign legion for the assistance of Montenegro, and had succeeded in getting together some Italians, Swiss, Spaniards, and 300 Englishmen, 'dont je fais grand cas, a cause de l'effet moral que cela produira;' but that now he had been summoned to take up a post in the regular army. He announced that while Russia would make diversions in Asia and elsewhere, she would take the 350,000 men now behind the Pruth down towards Silistria—the original idea of crossing by Galatz having been given up on account of the unhealthiness of that neighbourhood; that they were not afraid of the thirty Turkish gunboats; for they have 500 guns, and will establish heavy batteries to cover their crossing. He disparaged Abdul Kerim Pasha, and while praising the Turkish soldier said that the Turkish army had neither officers nor *sous officiers*; he estimated the strength of the opposing Turkish forces at 180 000, spread over a large area. He admitted that the passage of the Balkans would be tough work, for the Turks have fortified every defile and passage during the last twelve months. 'The country,' he said, 'will be wet and slushy in at this season, with ample supplies of forage; the railway will be used solely for bringing up supplies, and all the troops will march. It would take a month to reach the point of crossing the Danube.' He thinks the Grand Duke Nicholas 'pas fort' but his chief of the staff a very able man. Austria, in his opinion, would at once occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would unfortunately free a number of Turkish troops to meet the Russians; but, as a diversion, Servia was to be again stirred up; and General Ignatieff was charged with the task of keeping the Greeks up to the mark, and producing outbreaks in Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete at the right moment. He should wish Constantinople to be a free city, 'et il nous faut Batoum de l'autre cote.' 'The massacres by the Turks,' he said, 'will probably be awful; we expect to find every Christian murdered in Bulgaria and Syria.' Surely this is convincing proof of the purely Christian philanthropic views of Russia.

IT was a graceful act, says a London paper, on the part of Lord Falmouth and his colleagues to postpone the motions which stood in their name at the meeting of the English Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on the 25th April, for upon the morning of that day many of the most eminent men in Paris were following to his grave Vicomte Paul Daru, who for several years past has been the guiding spirit in the councils of the French Turf. It was Vicomte Paul Daru, in his capacity of President of the "Society of Encouragement"—a body which answers to the English Jockey Club—who about two years ago replied to the demand made by Admiral Rous for "reciprocity in racing" with a letter which was a model of courteous diplomacy, and though it may be held that his arguments were not so sound as they were plausible, there can be no doubt that he was sincere in his belief that complete reciprocity would be fatal to the interests of the French Turf. It is just possible that Vicomte Daru's successor may take a different view of the question, and advise the committee of the Society of Encouragement to anticipate the motion by proclaiming complete free trade. In this event the change would probably have a very different effect from what its author expected, as the French horses capable of beating us upon our ground would be not less successful at home. Such a consummation would be in many respects a desirable one, for it would convince even the most sceptical that the superiority of the French was due not to accident or to the favourable conditions upon which they were enabled to compete against us, but to the wiser system prevalent in France with regard to the running of horses. It was because Vicomte Daru always set his face against the system of short-distance races, handicaps, and excessive two-year-old running, that he had a solid title to the esteem of those who believe that the Turf, properly organized, is the means to a very useful end. If Lord Falmouth would earn the same reputation in regard to the English Turf, he will seek rather to obtain from his colleagues a reform in the system of racing than to impose restrictions which, though technically justified now, would be superfluous were the gambling element less powerful than it is at present,

AT a banquet given in the Mansion House on 24th April, Mr. Goschen responded for the House of Commons, and spoke as follows on the present political aspect of Europe:—He said he hoped the time would never come when in any assembly of Englishmen that toast would be regarded as a mere formal one. He believed that the House of Commons fairly represented the progressing history of the English nation; and he hoped that, above all things, it represented the nation when serious matters were discussed, and when the state of Europe was such that the voice of the House of Commons was looked to in the Councils of Europe as a voice that ought to be heard and respected. The state of Europe was serious enough at the present moment. It had been announced that day by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords that the Russian army had crossed the Pruth—that 17,000 men had already passed that river. We found ourselves, therefore, in perilous and critical times, and he was sure that every one present and every one who wished to take part in the counsels of the nation would be "expected," in the words of a song to which they had just listened, to "do his duty." He thought that whatever errors various Governments might have committed from time to time one thing was clear, namely, that the nations of Europe were aware that every English Government, from whatever party it might be taken, was honest and straightforward. He wished, and he hoped, that as much could be said for every other Government in Europe. He wished they knew the secret thoughts of every other Government in Europe. But other European Governments were not supported by an outspoken House of Commons. There was silent and cynical Germany—a force in Europe that could not be overrated. Who knew what at that moment were the designs, the views, the hopes, and the ambitions of Germany? Then there was long-suffering France, which looked at that moment to the state of Europe with apprehension and anxiety, conquering her own ambitions with an effort of self-control which every one ought to recognise—an effort rarely paralleled in the history of Europe—and managing to keep silent in these exciting times. He believed that all other European countries were turning their eyes towards England, and he trusted that when they read the utterances of the Houses of Lords and Commons, whatever differences of opinion there might be there, they would only read the utterances of men who were sincerely anxious to maintain the honour, the interests, and the good name of that Empire whom the Government and the opposition were alike anxious to serve and promote. He was sure that the bankers and merchants of London who had been invited on that occasion must be anxious that when the voice of England was heard it should be heard in a manner which would cause it to be respected in the councils of Europe, and which became the position of this great country. He hoped that the issue of the great events to which he had alluded would be such as they might be able to contemplate without alarm, and indeed with confidence."

ALBERT EDWARD AND THE DERBY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank "G. S. P." for pointing out that Albert Edward is in the betting for the Derby given in your papers of the 3rd and 8th instant.

Mr. Cartwright's, Ch. G. Albert Edward by Marsyas—Princess of Wales, has seventeen engagements in his name this year, but the Epsom Derby is not one of them.

There is no other horse called Albert Edward according to RUFF.

Bombay, May 17.

** Albert Edward was mentioned in the quotations of betting on both the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas, published in the London *Sportsman*.—ED. *B. G.*

DO NATIVE PUPILS POSSESS AN APTITUDE FOR MATHEMATICS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article of the 10th instant, on the Educational Commission on text-books, says, "how far the experience of European teachers in this country tends to confirm the accuracy of this once undisputed opinion," of the aptitude of natives for mathematics, "we are not prepared to say." An experience of eight years, as a teacher of natives, leads me reluctantly to the conclusion that natives have no special aptitude for mathematics. This is a matter of individual experience, and the experience of other men may be different from my own. I have only met with two pupils who had a real taste for the subject, and who were capable of advancing to the higher branches of the study. My experience includes Bengalees, Hindustanees and Mahrattas. All the Bengalees that I have met with have been noted for their backwardness in mathematics.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 15TH MAY.

THE senior attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, Nawab Mahummud Shahab-ud-Din Khan Bahadur, is a very lucky individual. It is an old saying, but a true one, "'tis better to be born lucky than rich," which has been fully realized in the instance I am about to relate. There has been—since the recent promotions in the Berar Commission—a great deal of heartburning and talk, and I opine, there is just cause for it too, by promoting the senior attache to a *permanent* Assistant Commissionership 3rd class, thereby jumping over the heads of many Bengal civilians, Messrs. Kirk and Hare, who have been *officiating* Assistant Commissioners since their appointment to the Berar Commission. This evidently looks like a piece of jobbery perpetrated by some one; if such be permitted to pass unnoticed, heaven knows where it will all end. Mr. Kitts is now in Madras on special duty in the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

Mahomedan converts going in for clerical orders are seldom heard of. I give an instance that comes within my knowledge. Jani Ali, late an Accountant, P. W. D., doing duty for several years in the Executive Engineer's office at this station, resigned his appointment and proceeded to Europe to complete the usual course of clerical studies; he was piously inclined while out here. By perseverance and diligence I am glad to find he has passed successfully, and has been appointed a Minister of the Church Mission Society in India. We wish him success and prosperity in his new sphere of life.

The Printing Press Act has been made applicable to the Berars, and the Director of Public Instruction has been appointed Registrar for the "Regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the Registration of such books." The six Deputy Commissioners are required to visit the several printing presses in their districts when opportunity offers, to see that the provisions of the Act are being duly complied with. Some restraint should be made to bear on the vernacular papers in Berar, for at times they libel and write such stuff and nonsense, that is provoking and irritating to a degree. Recently the proprietors of two vernacular papers had to pay dearly for their whistle, and it is to be hoped it will be a warning to them in future.

The export of cotton from the Berar marts this season has been very satisfactory indeed; much more would have been exported had it not been for the unusual showers of rain, which caused great damage. During the season 1876-77 to 14th April, 2,19,865 bales of 400 lbs. each have been exported, which, at this rate, will be more than in any of the previous seven years. In 1873-74 the exports were 2,31,998 bales, in 1875-76 they were 2 43,064.

It is currently reported that Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, will proceed on three months privilege leave at the end of the present month, and that Mr. Lobb will be his *locum tenens*.

The information I sent you about the Akola defalcation, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th instant, caused some sensation in certain quarters, but nevertheless it is a fact.

During the months of August and September last, a case was under investigation at Ellichpore, in which the L. F. Engineer brought a charge against Bhyrowpersad, one of his clerks, for criminal breach of trust or embezzlement, and the result was, that the clerk was found guilty and awarded three years' rigorous imprisonment. In connection with this case another clerk, also subordinate to the L. F. Engineer, was either implicated or strongly suspected of being so; at all events the Deputy Commissioner, in summing up the case, recommended that "under all the circumstances recorded, it is highly inexpedient that Mr. Gopalrao should continue in employ and his immediate discharge will be ordered, with an application, through the Commissioner, to the Resident, to forbid his employ in Berar." Mr. Gopalrao, however, was found to be a capital hand at tale carrying, and having found favour in the sight of Pharaoh, was not only retained in employ but has actually been raised to the grade of an overseer, and appointed to relieve the Local Engineer, whose appointment came under abolition from out of funds to meet his salary. What do you think of this mode of dealing with one who has been, according to the Deputy Commissioner's own decision, so strongly remarked upon.

The whole organization of the Local Funds Department requires overhauling, and it would be found that a few expenditure could be very easily reduced to a minimum, in the aggregate the savings which might be effected would stand at a pretty high figure. The Department in Berar requires remodelling, and a proper system of gradation introducted, but it should be carried out by the Residency, and not left to the freaks and fancies of district officers.

I glean from the following particulars from the mortuary registrar of the H. A. D. for January of the present year. It will be observed that out of a population of 2,184 945 there have been 4,620 deaths, or at the rate of 2·56 per 1,000. The number of births in the month under notice is set down at 5,608. Deaths by fever 2,791, bowel complaints 784, and small-pox 357, which amount in the aggregate to 3,929. Here is the register for January last:—

	Population.	Deaths.	Births.
Oomrawuttee, E. B.....	4,96,379	1,042	1,134
Akola, W. B.....	4,80,657	1,133	1,506
Wun, E. B.	3,43,426	564	881
Buldana, W. B.....	3,65,779	888	959
Bassein, W. B.	2,60,905	481	535
Ellichpore, E. B.	2,37,799	512	593
Total.....	21,84,945	4,620	5,608

THE OVERLAND MAIL AND KURRACHEE STEAMERS.

BEGINNING with Friday, the 1st June, the Homeward Overland Mail Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay during the ensuing monsoon on Fridays at 5-30 P.M. And the Mail Steamers for Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee and for Kurrachee will, during the ensuing monsoon leave Bombay on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing with Wednesday, the 30th May, and Saturday, the 2nd June, respectively.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a levee in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday, the 24th May, at 5-30 P.M. Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring two cards with their names and address legibly written on each; one card will be delivered at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress. The levee will be closed by presenting to His Excellency of the native officers of the Body Guard and of the native regiments at Bombay by their commanding officers, according to seniority of corps. The carriages of all who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.—A large number of internal maladies arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for almost all chronic affections—as liver complaint, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected, lay the foundation of dangerous diseases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affection, gout, and rheumatism these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

BOMBAY.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An inquest was held at Khoowaddy 7th Lane on Wednesday on view of the bodies of Wittoo Bhagoo and Kunnoo Vishram. The deceased were aged respectively 40 and 25 years. It appears the two deceased, were engaged in cleaning out the bottom of a well in that locality, and after drawing all the water out, one of the deceased went down to the bottom of the well to remove the black mud and slush that it contained, when he suddenly dropped down in a fit. The other then went down to his assistance, and he also was seen to become insensible. An alarm was raised and information given to the police, when the two deceased were drawn out of the well by means of a rope with a slip knot, as it was not safe to allow people to go into the well, which was evidently in a dangerous state from poisonous gases. Life was extinct when the bodies were recovered. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the deaths of Wittoo Bhagoo and Kunnoo Vishram were caused by their having been suffocated by mephetic gases in a well."

A NEW INVENTION OF FILTER.—Mr. H. N. Allen, O. E., in charge of Famine Works, Kurnool district, has submitted to the Madras Government a simple but inexpensive filter applicable for wells of drinking water. His method of constructing the filter and using it is as follows:—"1. Construct two baskets as large as can be conveniently made and which the well will admit; their semidiameters differing by the proposed thickness of the filtering substances from 9 inches to 1½ feet. 2. Place the smaller basket in the larger, filling in the intervening space with a mixture of sand, gravel, and charcoal, as used in the ordinary three 'chatty' filter. 3. Lower the baskets into the well nearly to the surface of the water, but not altogether to fill them. 4. The well water will percolate into the inner basket and can be drawn as usual. 5. The cost of the basket and filtering material is trivial and should be renewed when necessary." The Government has thanked Mr. Allen for his suggestion; and, if filters are needed anywhere in the district of Kurnool on relief works, or in villages, the Collector has been told to give Mr. Allen's filter a trial, reporting the cost of the experiment and the efficiency of the filter.

CHOLERA AT COORLA.—A correspondent writes to us:—"About a year ago when an outbreak of cholera occurred in the vicinity of the Coorla station, you were kind enough to publish several letters in your paper, suggesting that the officers of Government should call on the proprietors and landlords of Coorla to erect conveniences for the people and to stop the working of tanneries, but nothing was done in the matter, and the result has been another visitation of cholera worse than the last, by which hundreds have been carried off within the last fortnight. I understand that where there is no Municipality, Government cannot interfere, but if such is the law Government should insist upon the proprietors of the two Spinning Mills and the landlords of the village making provision to establish a municipality, which is essential to secure health, as there are upwards of 8,000 people residing within a mile of the two mills. Another source of contagion is the present burial place, which is midway between the two mills, and in a thickly populated locality. Surely interference is necessary to see that the burying of the dead bodies is properly attended to. At present, owing to bodies not being buried a sufficient depth, the stench arising therefrom is unbearable and of course a source of great danger."

HOT TEA AND THE CONSEQUENCES.—A gentleman, his wife, and two children, who were passengers by mail train from Bombay, on the 10th instant, alighted at a refreshment station on the Madras Railway, and asked for some tea. The official in charge replied that he had no tea ready, but suggested that the gentleman should take a "peg" which he declined to do, and he was then promised that the tea should at once be got ready. It was not, however, given to him until just as the train was starting, when it was taken to his carriage scalding hot. Before he had time to drink it, the train moved out of the station, and as he still had the cup and saucer, seeing a mound of sand at the end of the platform, he first threw out the saucer, which was broken to pieces. Seeing this he carried the cup on, intending to deliver it up to the guard at the next stopping station, as well as to pay the four annas, which in the hurry he had omitted to do. On the train stopping, however, the passenger in question found that a telegram had preceded his arrival, ordering him to be detained, unless payment for the tea and the broken saucer was at once made. He thereupon gave the officials 4 annas for the tea, but disputed their claim of twelve annas for the cup and saucer, alleging that the saucer only had been broken. After some discussion the four annas were retained, and the item in dispute referred to the guard to be realized on the arrival of the train at Madras. The guard in accordance with these instructions accosted the gentleman accordingly, and claimed a settlement. During the discussion the guard, however, was called away to attend to other matters, and the persecuted passenger put his traps and his family into a gharry and drove away, leaving the company to recover the claim in the best way that they could.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Baroda, 14th May.—Mr. Bourne, the District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Baroda, was robbed on last Friday night to the tune of Rs. 7,000, chiefly in bank notes and London bills, and ready cash to the extent of Rs. 1,200 decamped with this large sum of money. He had collected this large sum of money, and was about to start on furlough this month. No trace has as yet been discovered of the robbers, although several police officers have come down from Bombay, Surat, and Ahmedabad, to assist in the affair. The Superintendent of the Baroda City Police, Mr. Tuback, (a Parsee) is also exerting himself. Captain Portman, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, arrived here on Saturday, to take up the enquiry, and has called two of his Parsee inspectors, Messrs. Nowrojee and Dhunjeeshaw, to assist him in finding out the perpetrators of the robbery. The iron safe containing all the valuables was kept at the station in the Traffic Superintendent's office, and from there it appears the robbery was effected. It is off with bootys, albeit a police peon was kept on the spot night and day. The whole affair does not speak well for the police management at Baroda.—*Poona Observer.*

A RE-MARRIAGE.—There has been a great stir in the city of Poona on account of a Hindoo re-marriage which has taken place here. Everyone has been talking about the parties in the contract and discussing the merits of the step taken. After the first re-marriage in Bombay about seven years ago, there were ten re-marriages in different parts of the Presidency—in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and also in Nagpore. There was much discussion on the subject among the young men at Poona, but no practice until Saturday last. And what a commotion it has caused. Every one had become persuaded that the cause of re-marriage had been knocked on the head by the death last year of its great advocate Mr. Vishnoo Shastree Pundit who died before a year has gone by, two most respectable families in Poona have become parties to a widow marriage—one of the boldest acts which a Brahmin of the present day could be a party to—and the *elite* of Poona native society countenanced the act. Men of very high position were present at the *Pansuparé*; upwards of 400 men were present. The bridegroom is about thirty and the bride about twenty years of age. Everything went on smoothly, and no quarrelling occurred as was expected by some. This shows how prejudice and the tyranny of opinion are breaking down even in this Brahminical city. Many no doubt are very much annoyed at what has taken place, but they are not going to take any active steps against it. In this they are right. The parties to this marriage are of *Karadha* caste. We hope that their example will be followed. There is no need in the present day of our enlarging on the benefits of re-marriage. Every one knows the sad fate of a Hindoo widow, and the shadow that falls upon her life if her betrothed dies before the marriage is consummated. We trust that the beginning of better and brighter days has begun to the poor little widows in the city of Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

PRIMARY EDUCATION AT THE EXPENSE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—What is now generally dreaded is the reaction that has commenced against higher education. For the last four or five years, a change seems to have come over the opinions of our educational authorities leading them to desire a more extensive spread of vernacular or primary education—even at the cost of higher education. When higher education is thus threatened only to give place to vernacular education, we feel the very foundation of the future glory of our nation as tottering. Vernacular education must spread ten or twenty times wider than at present; but higher education must also spread wider and keep pace with it, and certainly cannot yield an inch. Vernacular education, unless it includes the knowledge of the higher sciences and unless there is a pecuniary inducement for its acquisition, such as a hope of profit to be derived from it, cannot act the part of English high education as at present given in our colleges. But we do not believe that our British rulers are thinking of resigning the higher administration into the hands of vernacular writing natives. In such circumstances, moreover, vernacular education must co-exist with primary education, and if so, the advantages derived from higher education must remain monopolised by the students of our colleges. And it is in this direction that improvements even at greater cost are desirable, and such improvements are alone truly calculated to have the desired effect on our vernacular literature and to turn the positive mode to the benefit of the country. It is therefore with unmixed satisfaction that we learn of the resolution of our University Senate making Natural Science compulsory in our Arts examination. For though it may be alleged that the existence of the Engineering and Medical Colleges has effected no substantial change in the pursuits of our young men, it is absurd to say that no change has taken place or that no such change would take place as the commodity sold by them is more and more relished and a greater demand for it rises amongst our capitalists. The Calcutta people have formed temples of science for themselves, and the larger number of endowments placed at the command of our University when directed in that direction may be fully relied upon to compass the same result. But nothing can be more clear than that our colleges cannot be reduced in number, nor higher education made more dear. Yet as a fact we have seen that the Delhi College has been abolished to save its cost, and the fees in the Elphinstone College have been increased and study there made immensely more costly. Vernacular education must be extended, but that must be done with increased expenditure from the revenues, which at present hardly contribute 1½ per cent. for the purpose, while European countries pay 2 or 3 per cent.; but higher education cannot certainly be made to yield any portion of its poor allotment consistently with sound policy or with even the Educational Despatch of 1854.—*Indu Prakash.*

THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES.—A correspondent is very anxious that the G. I. P. Railway should reserve third class carriages for the use of Europeans. This is done he says, on the E. I. R. the Oudh and Rohilkhund, and the Rajputana State Railways; while the Sinde, Punjab and Delhi reserves an intermediate class. There is no need to quote our correspondent's reasons; no one will deny that an admixture of Europeans and natives in a third class railway carriage must be unpleasant, certainly to the former, and perhaps to the others. The chief question is whether the Railway Company would profit, or at least lose nothing, by the transaction; for with railway companies filthy lucre is very powerful. There is also a *vis inertiæ* to be overcome. Even though a change may be profitable, the effort is sometimes too much for a company. Now the G. I. P might at a small expense panel off compartments in 3rd class carriages for the sole use of Europeans, and the fact that this is done on the E. I. R. tends to show that the Company would not feel the loss.—*Pioneer.*

A COLD BLOODED MURDER ON THE MAHALUXMEE CAUSEWAY.

BETWEEN 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday night last a cold-blooded murder was committed on the Mahaluxmee Causeway, or the Breach Vellard, at a distance of about 300 yards from the police station. The victim was a young Bhattia, named Pragjee Dhunjee, about twenty years of age, a recovery man in the employ of Manmohundas Ramjee, a cloth merchant. About 3 p. m. on Wednesday, he left his master's shop with the object of recovering monies due to him. His relations did not expect Pragjee to dinner, nor did they wait for him that evening, as they knew he was in the habit of going out in the evenings to collect outstandings, and the time of his returning home to dinner was always uncertain. It appears that in the course of the afternoon he had recovered for his master Rs. 3,500 in currency notes and silver, which he had in his possession when he fell in with Petamber Jeans, one of the two persons accused of the murder. The other accused, Runchoredas Waljee, hired a reckla or bullock hackery near the Arthur Crawford Markets about 5-30 p. m., in which he drove to Barbhai Mohla. There he got out, and, going into a small gully, entered into some communication with Petamber, the other accused, with whom he returned to the spot where the hackery stood. They had a short conversation when a plan of action was concerted between them, after which they separated for a time, Petamber going in one direction in order to entrap the unfortunate Pragjee, while Runchoredas, accompanied by Tookaram Sawram, a cousin of the driven of the hackery, who had driven with him from the market, went in another direction to buy sweetmeat and *pan sopares*. In a short time Runchoredas and Tookaram returned to the hackery, in which they placed the sweetmeat and *pan sopares* that they brought with them. Half an hour later, Petamber and Pragjee, the deceased, came there in company and entered the hackery, in which Runchoredas was sitting. At Petamber's suggestion, the driver pulled down the *purdah* and then drove the three men, who were sitting inside, as well as his cousin, Tookaram, towards the Mahaluxmee railway station along Clerk Road. The hackery was stopped at the southern end of the Mahaluxmee Causeway opposite the police station, where Petamber got out and went towards the Mahaluxmee tank, and the hackery was then driven on its way in the direction of Worlee. Near a stone bench in the wall of the causeway, Runchoredas and Pragjee got out, when the former gave the driver and his cousin some sweetmeat and desired them to drive further on to the northern end of the causeway and unyoke the bullocks, saying that he would come up to them there in about half an hour or an hour after eating *pan sopares*. The driver and Tookaram did as they were directed. Meanwhile, the accused Petamber, who had feigned going in the direction of the Mahaluxmee tank, joined Runchoredas at the spot where he and Pragjee were standing. Soon after the murder was committed. While Petamber held the body of Pragjee by his hands, Runchoredas, it is stated, stabbed him with a large clasp knife in three places about his neck. When he was either dying or was dead, the miscreants robbed him of the Rs. 3,500 that he had with him; and Petamber, having taken possession of it, pursued his way on foot in the direction of Bombay. Runchoredas, on the other hand, went running up to the hackery driver and his cousin and asked them to yoke in the bullocks at once, as, he said, the two men who were with him (that is, Petamber and the deceased) had assaulted him and ran away. His order was speedily obeyed. When driving near the Alliance Mills on the Tardeo road, the door of the lantern of the hackery, which the driver had asked the driver to see that the dhotur of Runchoredas was stained with fresh blood. He became alarmed, but held his tongue until he reached the Tardeo police chowkey, where he and his cousin shouted "sepoy, sepoy." Runchoredas jumped out and tried to run away, but was arrested by a policeman who came up. He then confessed that he had killed Pragjee, and that another had run away. The hackery was then driven back towards Mahaluxmee. When it reached the Alliance Mills, the driver saw Petamber walking on the road. He was at once arrested, and marks of fresh blood were found on his coat and the Rs. 3,500 in his possession. The hackery was driven over the causeway to point out to the police the spot where Runchoredas and the deceased had alighted. There on one of the stone benches of the causeway was seen the deceased lying face downwards with his legs and feet hanging down and his head and body lying in a pool of blood. A pair of shoes and a Bhattia's turban were lying in the road near his foot. There were three wounds on the sides of his neck. Petamber and Runchoredas remained in the custody of the police. They were placed before the Coroner at an inquest held at the Breach Vellard yesterday, when the following evidence was called:—

Dyall Dhunjee, the brother of the deceased, was first examined by the Coroner. He identified the body of the deceased as that of his brother, Pragjee Dhunjee, aged 20 years, who was in the service of Manmohundass Ramjee, a cloth merchant.

Babajee Ramjee said—I am the driver of the reckla No. 119, and live in Kutter Gully, near Mungulass Cloth Market. At about 5-30 P.M. yesterday my reckla was standing near the Crawford Market when the man here present, who says his name is Runchoredas Waljee, came and sat in my reckla and asked me to drive him to Barbhai Mohla without settling the fare. I drove him to Barbhai Mohla without asking him any questions. When the reckla stopped at Bharbai Mohla, I asked Runchoredas where he wished to go. He replied that he wished to go to Worlee for a drive. Runchoredas got out of the reckla and went into a golly out of my sight. In about 15 or 20 minutes afterwards, Runchoredas returned with the man here present, who says his name is Petamber Jeena. These two men stood near the reckla for about five minutes conversing. I paid no attention to their conversation. Petamber then left, and immediately afterwards Runchoredass called Tookaram Sawram, a cousin of mine, and who came with me in the reckla from Crawford Market, and took him aside, telling him that he was going to buy some sweetmeat and *pan sopares*. In about 15 or 20 minutes Runchoredas and Tookaram returned, bringing sweetmeats and *pan sopares*, which they placed in the reckla. Runchoredas and Tookaram got into the reckla, and sat for about half an hour, when Petamber and deceased came in company. The gully in which the reckla was standing was narrow, and Runchoredas asked me to drive the reckla to the end of the gully, and I did so. Petamber and the deceased then entered the reckla and sat down. Petamber desired me to put down the purda of the reckla, and I put it down. Runchoredas then told me to drive to Worlee. I drove to Worlee by the Haines Road, and when I got near the Worlee police lines I found the road closed, and I then turned the reckla and drove towards Mahaluxmee station along Clerk Road and came to the southern end of the Worlee Causeway. One of the two men here present told me to stop the reckla, and I stopped it opposite the Mahaluxmee police station. It

Parliament for courtesy and justice. What we counsel is, we are quite aware, revolt, but revolt of this kind is better than revolt lower down in the official scale, the seeds of which Government of India is sowing. If there is to be revolt at all in a matter of this kind, let it be on the part of the Government, revolt from one supremacy to a still higher authority. Do no let it occur amongst those comparatively low in the official scale, where each man would "fight for his own hand." Nothing but energetic action of this kind on the part of the local authorities will bring the vice-regal council to a sense of its proper duty. A crisis has arrived between the Governments as well as in the famine regions, and unless the one is speedily adjusted, the other has but a poor chance of being successfully met.

(The Madras Mail.)

We shall be happy to do everything in our power to give effect to the following suggestions of a correspondent:—"Is there any chance of getting up a demonstration against the conduct of the Supreme Government? Anything more mean and cruel than the Resolution just issued is scarcely conceivable. Even the *Pioneer* condemns it. It would do infinite honour to the heads of the Madras Government, were they to telegraph Home their resignation, at the end of the famine, for Lord Lytton's charges seem to be directed more against the Duke and his Council than against the other executive officers. An earnest and vigorous remonstrance should be telegraphed to Lord Salisbury and the *Times*."

CAPTAIN BURTON'S NEW BOOK.

Sind Revisited. By Richard F. Burton. 2 vols. London: Richard Bentley and Son. 1877.

There are not many greater pleasures for a weary reviewer after wading through innumerable worthless volumes than to come upon a book by Richard Burton. Very few men have done so much and seen so much as he has, hardly one among our "travellers" writers with such *verve* and spirit, or smites with such an honest, downright blow. India is not a new subject, and though to say anything fresh concerning it would seem difficult, yet "Sind Revisited" reads as freshly and brightly as if it dealt with an altogether untrodden field. We say without hesitation that one rises from a perusal of these two volumes more imbued with Indian feeling, with a better understanding of the people and their ways, than after reading a library of ordinary Indian travel. There is not a word of the book which is not worth reading, scarce a page but contains some valuable thought or suggestion. Captain Burton adds his valuable testimony to that of the great bulk of men who know anything of India, that the present system of our Indian army is absolutely bad. He urges that the better the troops the fewer officers are required. English soldiers require less leading than Indian, and yet, while to a regiment of five-and-six-hundred sepoys, five officers, we consider eight to be amply sufficient for the latter, and of these eight three are generally absent on leave. An English regiment deprived of every officer would yet fight, an Indian regiment deprived of its white officers would not do so. The officers of an Indian regiment are far more conspicuous than are those of a white regiment, from their colour and uniform both differing from those of their men, and thus it happened that at the battle of Meeanee six officers of Indian regiments were killed to every officer of a white regiment. It would, therefore, on every ground be infinitely more sensible to have eight officers to an English regiment, and thirty officers to an Indian regiment, than to have the disproportion upon the other side. Every one should read "Sind Revisited."—*Standard.*

RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN THE EAST.

(The Standard.)

The annexation of the eastern provinces of Turkey to the Russian dominions would seriously compromise our Indian Empire. Russia, whatever she may profess, is hostile to our power in the East, and though she does not dream in this generation of attempting to expel us by force from Asia, she has no chance of gaining a footing whence she may some day strike at us, and may threaten us even now. With her grasp upon the Syrian coast and the shores of the Persian Gulf she could effectually block the highway to India along the Euphrates Valley, which, though now disused, may be destined to compete with or to supplant the Suez Canal. From Scanderoon, at the northern angle of the Syrian Sea, she would continually menace Egypt; in the Persian Gulf she would, and would, assemble a fleet that would keep our Indian trade always uneasy. It is not too much to say that were Russia to possess herself permanently of the eastern provinces of Asiatic Turkey, from which it is likely enough that she will drive the Turks on the first onset, we should be compelled, as a mere measure of insurance, to maintain one large fleet in the Levant and another in the Indian Ocean. But these, at least, would be dangers against which we could effectually protect ourselves, though at a heavy cost. The perils which Russia can bring upon us in the interior of Asia, and against which our strength upon the seas would afford no protection, are much more to be dreaded. Persia would almost become an *enclave* in Russian territory, and would by degrees be reduced, as we are assured the country is being even now reduced, to a state of vassalage. From either side of Persia and through Persian agencies troubles could be stirred up which would give Russia the pretext for her long-meditated advance on Merv. From Merv to Herat is but a step, and the question would arise whether Russia or England should take the step first. In any event, even assuming that we should be able to make our Indian frontier practically impregnable, and should succeed in pushing back Russia to a respectful distance, the establishment of Russia on our borders as a military power would impose upon us and upon India immense burdens, which would be borne, but which would cruelly oppress the English taxpayer, and would disorganise the finances of India. This, it is agreed, would be the consequence of a Russian conquest of Asiatic Turkey, even if the conquerors proceeded to make no immediately sinister use of their power. It is for the country to consider whether the risks of an active policy in the early phases of the crisis may not be less formidable on the whole than the certainty of having to endure increased military burdens without a prospect of their removal. With Russia occupying the Euphrates Valley, threatening Egypt and the Suez route, and exciting Indian feeling by calculated disturbances in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, we should have to prepare ourselves for a large and lasting addition to the army and navy estimates, unless we were content to join the friends of Russia in crying "Perish India," and to purchase "peace at any price," even the scandalous price of an abnegation of empire.

WITH THE TURKS.

(Daily News' Special Correspondent.)

RUSTCHUK, April 18.

The commander-in-chief, the Serdar Abdul Kerim Pacha, arrived here yesterday morning, coming from Varna, accompanied by numerous staff officers. He is to proceed to Silistria and other fortified places, in order to inspect the various military positions actually held by the Ottoman troops. It is affirmed that the Serdar will finally establish his headquarters at Rustchuk, the entrenched camp of which is likely to become the object of a first and serious attack, because the Russians could thus secure their supplies by rail and tolerably good roads. Certain signs lead me to suppose that the beginning of hostilities is again deferred, unless the Turks break the suspense. It is not apparent, however, if they really wish to act, that they have the means necessary for taking the initiative on a large scale. It appears that the Russians imagine themselves to be able to finish the struggle within a few weeks by throwing overwhelming forces into their enemy's country; but this idea, practicable where solid roads and railways and thickly-own towns and villages secure the supplies, is not easily realised in the Sultan's neglected dominions, where the Turks have already extorted everything the unhappy inhabitants possess. It is of no use employing large armies in places deprived of the means to sustain them. It is, moreover, obvious that no manœuvring of the best strategist in the world will dislodge the Turks from their stronghold on the Danube. Such a result is not to be obtained by storming with swarms of skirmishers or in dense columns the well defended parapets; but only by the military engineers' patient labour and the heavy artillery, both requiring time to do their work. So it would be, for instance, impossible to force the entrenched camp here, when defended by perhaps 30,000 men and assisted by 80,000 men, and the necessary artillery in less than six weeks from the beginning of the siege, provided that the passage of the Danube had been previously effected, and an hermetical blockade established around the whole position. The main task consists especially in conquering the Sary Bair Fort on the summit of a range of hills. It must be attacked on account of its deep ditch and scarpe in masonry, in a regular way, through a system of trenches, batteries, and mines, until its battlements crumble into pieces and the storming columns can advance without encountering more substantial impediments than the bodies of the defenders. This fort once taken, the surrender of the remaining entrenchments and the city itself would be only a question of days, because the aforesaid fort looks over and dominating them all. Reckoning, therefore, from the moment of the declaration of war to that of the final occupation, and supposing that no other obstacles prevent the progress of the operations, at least three months will elapse. Besides this the other principal fortresses, especially Widdin and Silistria, the strength of which is, either by their natural sites or artificial dispositions, superior to that of Rustchuk, have to be besieged and taken before a serious attack could be directed against the Balkan line. The supposition that the Russians will employ at the least about six months in conquering the Lower Danube appears not exaggerated. In this persuasion one is at a loss to understand their constant tarrying; notwithstanding that the season is favourable, no sign indicates a determined movement on the left bank of the Pruth.

The Russian Consul here is busily engaged in travelling between Rustchuk and Kischeneff. In the opinion of some Russians, St. George's Day, or the 5th May, will mark the utmost limits of Russian patience; then in accordance with the superstitious ideas of the people, the great historical drama is to commence. Be this as it may, as warfare in winter here is out of the question, the six summer months will be scarcely enough to overcome Turkish stubbornness. It is curious, besides, that Nature is still favouring the Turks. They have, indeed, reasons to offer thanksgiving to the Danube, which, like the Egyptians of old to the Nile. The water was during the whole winter very high and is still increasing, thus enabling men-of-war of considerable tonnage to cruise from the mouth of the river up to the Iron Gates and to throw in the case of an engagement their shells with ease and effect over the Roumanian lowlands. A further important hindrance consists in the difficulties against which the Russians have to struggle before they have an opportunity to build their bridges and put the heavy pieces in position for protecting them, so long as the banks are over-flowed to a wide extent, or remain in a swampy condition. A hundred buffalos could not drag a big gun through the mud, unless a dyke for that purpose were constructed beforehand.

Fresh troops arrive here continually—Turks, Kurds, Arabs, and Gipsies; some of them remain in this fortress, others are conveyed by steamer to various other places on the Danube, denoting thus the Serdar's intention to cover the whole immense line with the 150,000 men actually at his disposal. Strategists of renown say, as a maxim, he who tries to cover everything covers nothing. The troops are busy here arming the detached works with heavy breech-loading cannon.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BRADLAUGH AND MRS. BESANT.

In the Queen's Bench Division on April 26, (before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor), Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant appeared in person and applied for a *certiorari* to remove any indictment that might be found against them into this court for trial by a special jury. Mr. Bradlaugh said the misdemeanour upon which they had been committed for trial was the publication of a book alleged to be an essay on the population question, and which was alleged on behalf of the prosecution to be an obscene book. He moved on the ground, first that the question involved was one for a special jury. The alleged obscene work was, he contended, a treatise on the population question. Lord Campbell, in the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the Act of Parliament under which the indictment had been preferred, said that the Act and the common law, as he understood it, were only intended to apply to works written for the single purpose of corrupting the morals of youth, and of a nature calculated to shock the common feelings of decency in any well-regulated mind. The then Lord Chancellor, in the same debate, spoke of the difficulty that the police and the magistrates might take different views of what was an obscene and indecent publication, and the Lord Chancellor expressly said that the question was one for a jury to decide. He proposed before the magistrate to give in evidence a large quantity of scientific evidence, and the whole of the matters treated of in the book for which he was prosecuted, and the way the subject had been treated for scientific purposes by men of the highest eminence, and which had been published by publishers of the highest repute. He sought on the preliminary examination to put in evidence to the effect that over-population had a tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence. The prosecution objected to the inadmissibility of such evidence, and the magistrate excluded it, and that was one of the points which he wished to raise on the trial of the indictment. He also tendered as a witness a physician of high repute, and he proposed to ask him as to the various matters dealt with by the pamphlet, but it was refused to be admitted by the magistrate. This was no ordinary case of the publication of an obscene book. He gave notice to the prosecution of his intention to publish the book, and the *bona fides* of the act, whether right or wrong, was admitted.

Mr. Justice Mellor—That the publication was a *bona fide* discussion of the subject.

Mr. Bradlaugh—Yes, and one that he was entitled to submit to the consideration of a special jury. He admitted that the point was full of difficulty whether the evidence was admissible or not, and he wished to have an opportunity of tendering it on the trial, and have it decided by the High Court. He also called attention to the fact that articles had appeared in papers of the highest circulation in the district from which the common jury would be taken if the case were tried at the Old Bailey, stating that he ought to be convicted, whether the book came within the statute or not, and others recommending that they should be sent to hard labour even without trial.

The Lord Chief Justice—Is it a Government or a private prosecution?

Mr. Bradlaugh said it was a prosecution by the Corporation of the City of London. He had communicated with the solicitor for the city, who left the matter in their lordships' hands neither assenting toner dissenting from the application.

The Lord Chief Justice—Where in the course of things would the trial take place?

Mr. Bradlaugh—At the Central Criminal Court.

The Lord Chief Justice—Not at the sessions?

Mr. Bradlaugh—No.

The Lord Chief Justice—What presses on us is that the success or failure of your application must depend very much on the view we take of the real and true character of the work. If on looking over it we think the object it has in view is a legitimate mode of promoting knowledge on a matter of human interest, then lest any miscarriage should arise from undue prejudice, we might think it a case to be tried by a judge and a special jury. If, on the other hand, the science of philosophy is merely made a pretence for the publication of the book, and calculated to arouse the passions, it follows that we should not allow the shadow of a pretence to prevail, and treat the case otherwise. If we really think it is a fair question of a scientific work or not, and the object legitimate, we shall be disposed to accede to your application and allow the indictment to be tried by a judge and a special jury, and for that purpose allow the proceedings to be removed into this court; but before deciding we must look into the book and form our own judgment as to its real object.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked if the court should grant the writ as they were on bail, on their own recognisance, and the object was to test the question whether the Court would allow them to enter into their own recognisance as to the payment of costs.

The Lord Chief Justice—Yes.

Copies of the work were then handed in, and Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant retired from the court.

NOTICES.

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)."Ceylon Observer"Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner and Co.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. de Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Rail way Station, Raichoro.
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